The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

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chest, slightly.
Corporal Benjamin Dobin, Co. B, 8[5th] Pennsylvania, scalp slightly.
Lieutenant David Johnson, Co. I, 85th Pennsylvania, breast, slightly.
Sergeant Robert Ross, Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania, left shoulder, seriously.
Corporal George Grover, Co. I, 85th Pennsylvania, killed.
Corporal Geo. Garber, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania, killed.
Chas. Stull, Co. K, 85th Pennsylvania, killed.
George Balsinger, Co. I, 85th Pennsylvania, head, slightly.
George Chise, Co. I, 85th Pennsylvania, concussion of brain.
Cephas Hunt, Co. F. 85th Pennsylvania, leg, slightly.
Henry Cox, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania, back and leg.
Hiram Haner, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania, back.
Geo. Cook. Co. F, 97th Pennsylvania.

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H. LEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863. 1m

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Morris Island.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

The billows pulsing to the sea,
Are shouting anthems of the free.
Up from the waters fogs arise,
Like a perplexing mystery,
Through which we strive in vain to see
The course the flaming missile flies.

The curtain lifted, we behold
The morning clad in blue and gold—
Gods, how the red-mouthed mortars roar!
The thunder bell of war has tolled;
Where batteries blazed, the dust, uproiled,
Hangs like a pall above the shore.

To Heaven, in chariots of flame,
Heroes ascend with crowns of fame
To meet the martyrs gone before;
Their unseen mantles strew the air,
And fall on shoulders fit to bear
The scarf of stars their fathers wore.

From skies the bomb of battle rends,
Sweet Liberty, unscathed, descends
To kiss the sleepers on the sod.
Within her stainless hands behold
Free charters writ in words of gold,
Signed with the signature of God.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

SPEECH OF HON. CHAS. SUMNER.

Present Perils from England and France.

The Question of Foreign Intervention.

England Responsible for the Depredations of Rebel Pirates.

The Wrongful Concession of Ocean Belligerency.

Senator Sumner last evening delivered an eloquent and convincing address at the Cooper Institute on the subject of "Our Foreign Relations; showing our present perils from England and France; the nature and conditions of intervention by mediation, and also by recognition; the impossibility of any recognition of a new power with slavery as a corner stone; and the wrongful concession of ocean belligerency." The concourse drawn together by the interest of the subject and the fame of the speaker was so great that hundreds were turned away from the door. The house was completely filled, even to the occupation of all the standing room, by an intelligent and most attentive audience, who frequently interrupted the speaker with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Sumner divided his subject under the following heads:

First—The perils to our country from foreign powers, especially as foreshadowed in the unexpected and persistent conduct of England and France since the outbreak of the war.

Secondly—The nature of foreign intervention by mediation, with the principles applicable thereto, as illustrated by historic instances, showing especially how England, by her conspicuous, wide-spread and most determined intervention to promote the extinction of African slavery, is irrevocably committed against any act or policy that can encourage this criminal pretension.

Thirdly—The nature of foreign intervention by recognition, with the principles applicable thereto, as illustrated by historic instances, showing that by the practice of nations, and especially by the declared sentiments of British statesmen, there can be no foreign recognition of an insurgent power where the contest for independence is still pending.

Fourthly—The moral impossibility of foreign recognition, even if the pretended power be *de facto* independent, where it is composed of rebel slave-mongers seeking to found a new power with slavery for its declared "corner-stone."

Fifthly—the absurdity and wrong of conceding ocean belligerency to a pretended power, which, in the first place, is without a prize court—so that it cannot be an ocean belligerent in fact: and which, in the second place, even if ocean belligerent in fact, is of such an odious character that its recognition is a moral impossibility.

The great length of the speech precludes us from giving more than extracts from its striking passages. In the discussion of the first branch of his subject, Mr. Sumner thus exposed the real character of British neutrality.

UNFRIENDLINESS OF ENGLAND.

There is one act of the British Cabinet which stands foremost as an omen of peril—foremost in time—foremost also in the magnitude of its consequences. Though plausible in form it is none the less injurious or unjustifiable. Of course, I refer to the inconsiderate Proclamation in the name of the Queen, as early as May, 1861, which, after raising rebel slave-mongers to an equality with the national government in belligerent rights, solemnly declares "neutrality" between the two equal parties; as if the declaration of equality was not an insult to the national government, and the declaration of neutrality was not a moral absurdity, offensive to reason and all those precedents which make the glory of the British name. Even if the proclamation could be otherwise than improper at any stage of such a rebellion, it was worse than a blunder at that early date. The apparent relations between the two powers were more than friendly. Only a few months before the youthful heir to the British throne had been welcomed everywhere throughout the United States—except in Richmond—as in the land of kinsmen. And yet immediately after the tidings of the rebel assault on Fort Sumter, before the national government had begun to put forth its strength, and even without waiting for the arrival of our newly-appointed minister, who was known to be at Liverpool on his way to London, the proclamation was suddenly launched.

I doubt if any well informed person who has read Mr. Dallas' despatch of 2d May, 1861, recounting a conversation with the British Minister, will vindicate it in point of time. Clearly the alacrity of this concession was unhappy, for it bore an air of defiance, or at least of heartlessness towards an ally of kindred blood engaged in the maintenance of its traditional power against an infamous pretension. But it was more unhappy still that the good genius of England did not save this historic nation, linked with so many triumphs of freedom, from a fatal step, which, under the guise of "neutrality," was a betrayal of civilization itself.

It is difficult to exaggerate the consequences of this precipitate, unfriendly and immoral concession, which has been, and is, an overflowing fountain of mischief and bloodshed—*hae fonte derivata clades*: first, in what it vouchsafes to rebel slavemongers on sea and in British ports, and, secondly, in the impediments which it takes from British subjects ready to make money out of slavery; all of which has been declared by undoubted British authority. Lord Chelmsford—of professional renown as Sir Frederick Thesiger—an ex-chancellor, used these words recently in the House of Lords: "If the Southern Confederacy had not been recognized as a belligerent power he agreed with his noble and learned friend [Lord Brougham] that, under these circumstances, if any Englishman were to fit out a privateer for the purpose of assisting the Southern States against the Northern States, he would be guilty of piracy." But all this was changed by the Queen's proclamation. For the rebel slavemonger there is the recognition of his flag; for the British subject there is the opportunity of trade. For the rebel slavemonger there is fellowship and equality. For the British subject there is a new customer, to whom he may lawfully sell Armstrong guns, and other warlike munitions of choicest British workmanship, and Lord Palmerston tells us, even ships of war too, to be used in behalf of slavery. What was unlawful is suddenly made lawful, while the ban is taken from an odious felony.

It seems almost superfluous to add, that such a concession, thus potent in its reach, must have been a direct encouragement and overture to the rebellion. Slavery itself was exalted when barbarous pretenders—battling to found a new power in its hateful name—without so much as a single port on the ocean where a prize could be carried for condemnation—were yet, in the face of this essential deficiency, swiftly acknowledged as ocean belligerents, while, as a consequence, their pirate ships, cruising for plunder in behalf of slavery, were acknowledged as national ships, entitled to equal privileges with the national ships of the United States. This simple statement is enough. It is vain to say that such a concession was a "necessity." There may have been a strong temptation to it, constituting, perhaps, an imagined necessity, as with many persons there is a strong temptation to slavery itself. But such a concession to slavemongers, fighting for slavery, can be vindicated only as slavery is vindicated. As well undertake to declare "neutrality" between right and wrong—between good and evil—with a concession to the latter of belligerent rights; and then set up the apology of "necessity."

It is natural that an act so essentially unfriendly in character, and also the alacrity with which it was done, should create throughout England an unfriendly sentiment towards us, easy stimulated to a menace of war. And this menace was not wanting soon afterwards, when the two rebel emissaries on board the Trent were seized by a patriotic, brave commander, whose highest fault was, that, in the absence of instructions from his own government, he followed too closely British precedents. This accident—for such it was and nothing else—was misrepresented, and, with an utterly indefensible exaggeration, was changed by the British nation, backed by the British government, into a *casus belli*, as if such an unauthorized incident, which obviously involved no question of self defense, could justify war between two civilized nations. And yet, in the face of a positive declaration from the United States that it was an accident, the British government made preparations to take part with rebel slave mongers, and it fitly began such ignoble preparation by keeping back from the British people the official dispatch of 30th November, 1861, where our Wilkes had acted "without any instructions," expressed a trust that "the British government would consider the subject in a friendly temper," promised "the best disposition on our part." It is painful to recall these things. But they now belong to history, and we cannot forget the lesson they teach.

Mr. Summer then proceeded to illustrate the tendency of England to espouse the cause of the South by citing the cases of the two British subjects who were detained for a time in a military prison, the remonstrances against the use of the "stone fleet" at Charleston, the condemnation of the President's Emancipation Proclamation by Earl Russell, and similar instances. Of the rebel pirates fitted out in English ports, Mr. Summer said:

ANGLO-REBEL PIRATES.

But it is not in "words" only—of speeches, despatches or declarations—that our danger lies. I am sorry to add that there are acts also with which the British government is too closely associated. I do not refer to the unlimited supply of "munitions of war," so that our army at Charleston, like our army at Vicksburg, is compelled to encounter Armstrong guns and Bakely guns, with all proper ammunition, from England; for the right of British subjects to sell these articles to rebel slave mongers was fixed when the latter, by sudden metamorphosis were changed from lawless vagrants of the ocean to lawful belligerents. Nor do I refer to the swarms of swift steamers, "a pitchy cloud warping on the eastern wind" always under the British flag, with contributions to rebel slave-mongers; for these, too, enjoy a kindred immunity.—Of course, no royal proclamation can change wrong into right, or make such business otherwise than immoral; but the proclamation may take from it the character of felony.

But even the royal proclamation gives no sanction to the preparation in England of a naval expedition against the commerce of the United States. It leaves the parliamentary statute, as well as the general law of nations, in full efficacy to restrain and punish such an offence. And yet in the face of this obvious prohibition, standing forth in the text of the law and founded in reason "before human statute purged the common weal," also exemplified by the national government, which, from the time of Washington, has always guarded its ports against such outrage, powerful ships have been launched, equipped, fitted out and manned in England, with arms supplied at sea from another English vessel, and then, assuming that by this insulting hocus-pocus all English liability was avoided, they have proceeded at once to rob and destroy the commerce of the United States. England has been their naval base from which were derived the original forces and supplies which enable them to sail the sea. Several such ships are now depredating on the ocean, like Captain Kidd, under pretended commissions—each in itself a naval expedition.

As England is not at war with the United States, these ships can be nothing else than pirates; and their conduct is that of pirates. Unable to provide a court for the trial of prizes, they revive for every captured ship the barbarous Ordeal of Fire. Like pirates, they burn all they cannot rob. Flying from sea to sea they turn the ocean into a furnace and melting-pot of American commerce. Of these incendiaries the most famous is the Alabama, with a picked crew of British sailors, with "trained gunners out of her Majesty's naval reserve," and with everything else from keel to top-mast British; which, after more than a year of unlawful havoc, is still burning the property of our citizens, without once entering a rebel slave-monger port, but always keeping the umbilical connection with England, out of whose womb she sprung, and never losing the original nationality stamped upon her by origin, so that at this day she is a British pirate ship—precisely as a native born Englishman, robbing on the high seas, and never naturalized abroad, is a British pirate-subject.

It is bad enough that all this should proceed from England. It is hard to bear. Why is it not stopped at once? One cruiser might perhaps elude a watchful government. But it is difficult to see how this can occur once—twice—three times; and the cry is still they sail. Two powerful rams are now announced, like stars at a theatre. Will they too be allowed to perform? I wish there was not too much reason to believe that all these performances are sustained by a prevailing British sympathy. A Frenchman, who was accidentally a prisoner on board the Alabama at the destruction of two American ships, describes a British packet in sight whose crowded passengers made the sea resound with cheers as they witnessed the captured ships handed over to the flames. The words of Lucretius were verified: *Suave etiam belli certamina magna tueri.* But these same cheers were echoed in Parliament, as the builder of the practical craft gloried in his deed. The verse which filled the ancient theatre with glad applause declared a sympathy with humanity; but English applause is now given to slavery and its defenders; "I am an Englishman, and nothing of slavery is foreign to me." Accordingly slavery is helped by English arms, English gold, English ships, English speeches, English cheers. And yet for the honor of England let it be known that there are Englishmen who have stood firm and unshaken amidst this painful recreancy. Their names cannot be forgotten. And still more for the honor of England let it be spoken that the working classes who were called to suffer the most, have bravely borne their calamity without joining with the enemies of the republic. Their cheers have been for freedom and not for slavery.

SALES OF WAR VESSELS.

Even if it be admitted that "ships of war," like "munitions of war" may be sold to a belligerent, as is asserted by the British prime minister, echoing the Lord Chief Baron, it is obvious that it can be only with the distinction, to which I have already alluded, that the sale is a commercial transaction, pure and simple, and not in any respect, a hostile expedition fitted out in England. The ship must be "exported" as an article of commerce, and it must continue such until its arrival at the belligereut port, where alone can it be fitted out and commissioned as a "ship of war," when its hostile character will commence. Any attempt in England to import to it a hostile character, or, in a word, to make England its naval base, must be criminal; but this is precisely what has been done And here are the leonine footprints which point so badly.

After citing early precedents to show that the United States, under Washington, on the application of the British government, made compensation for damages to British commerce under circumstances much less vexatious, and, still further, by special treaty made compensation for damages, "by vessels originally armed" in our ports. Mr. Sumner continued:

ENGLAND LIABLE FOR DAMAGES.

The early precedent between the United States and England is in every respect completely applicable, and since this precedent was established—not only by the consent of England but at her motion—it must be accepted on the present occasion as an irrevertable declaration of international duty. Other nations might differ, but England is bound. And now it is her original interpretation, first made to take compensation from us, which is flatly rejected when we ask compensation from her. But even if the responsibility for a hostile expedition fitted out in British ports were not plain, there is something in the recent conduct of the British government calculated to remove all doubt. Pirate ships are reported on the stocks ready to be launched, and when the Parliamentary statute is declared insufficient to stop them, the British government declines to amend it, and so doing, it openly declines to stop the pirate-ships, saying, "if the Parliamentary statue is inadequate, then let them sail." It is not needful to consider the apology. The act of declension is positive, and its consequences are no less positive, fixing beyond question the responsibilitiy of the British government for these criminal expeditions. In thus fixing this responsibility we but follow the suggestion of reason and the text of an approved authority, whose words have been adopted in England.

"It must be laid down as a maxim that a sovereign who, knowing the crimes of his subjects, for example that they practice piracy on strangers, and being also able and obliged to hinder it, does not hinder it, renders himself criminal, because he has consented to the bad action, the commission of which he has permitted. It is presumed that a sovereign knows what his subjects openly and frequently commits, and, as to his power of hindering the evil, this likewise is always presumed, unless the want of it is clearly proved."

Such are the words of Burlamaqui, in his work on Natural Law, quoted with approbation by Phillimore in his works on the Law of Nations. (Phillimore, vol. 1, p 237.) Unless these words are discarded as a "maxim"—while the early precedent of British demand upon us for compensation is also rudely rejected—it is difficult to see how the British government can avoid the consequence of complicity with the pirate-ships in all their lawless devastation. But I forbear to dwell on this accumulating liability, amounting already to many millions of dollars, with accumulating exasperations also. My present object is accomplished if I make you see which way danger lies.

The perils from France were thus treated:

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

If we cross the channel into France, we shall not be encouraged much. And yet the Emperor, though acting habitually in concert with the British cabinet, has not intermeddled so illogically or displayed a temper of so little international amiability. The correspondence under his direction, even at the most critical moments, leaves little to be desired in respect of form. Nor has there been a single blockade-runner under the French flag; nor a single pirate ship from a French port. But in spite of these things, it is too apparent that the Emperor has taken sides against us in at least four important acts—positively, plainly, offensively. The Duke de Choiseul, prime minister of France, was familiarly addressed by Frederick the Great as the "Coachman of Europe," a title which belongs now to Louis Napoleon. But he must not try to be the "Coachman of America."

* * * "The policy of the French Emperor towards our Republic has not been left to any uncertain inference. For a long time public report has declared him to be unfriendly, and now public report is confirmed by what he has done and said. The unbassadorial attorney of rebel slavemongers has been received by him at the Tuilleries; members of Parliament, on an errand of hostility to our cause have been received by him at Fontainbleau; and the official declaration has been made that *he desires to recognize the rebel slave-mongers as an independent power.* This has been hard to believe; but it is too true. The French Emperor is against us. In an evil hour, under temptations which should be scouted, he forgets the precious traditions of France whose blood comingled with ours in a common cause; he forgets the sword of Lafayette and Rochambeau flashing by the side of the sword of Washington and Lincoln, while the lillies of the ancient monarchy floated together with the stars of the infant flag; he forgets that early alliance, sealed by Franklin, which gave to the republic the assurance of national life, and made France the partner of her rising glory; *Heu pietas, heu prisca fides—manibus date lilia plenis;* and he forgets still more the obligations of his own name—how the first Napoleon surrendered to us Louisiana and the whole region west of the Mississippi, saying "this accession of territory establishes forever the power of the United States, and gives to England a maritime rival destined to humble her pride;" and he forgets also how he himself, when beginning his intervention for Italian liberty, boasted proudly that France always stood for an "idea;" and, forgetting these things, which mankind cannot forget, he seeks the disjunction of this republic, with the spoilation of that very territory which had come to us from the first Napoleon, while France, always standing for an "idea" of welcome to a new evangel of Slavery, with Mason and Slidell as the evangilists. Thus is the imperial influence thrown on the side of rebel slave mongers. Unlike the ancient Gaul, the emperor forbears for the present to fling his sword into the scale; but he flings his heavy hand, if not his sword.

The French Emperor seeks to play on this continent the very part which of old caused the contrition of Maria Theresa; nor could the "partition" of our broad country—if in an evil hour it were accomplished—fail to be the great crime of the present century. Trampler upon the republic in France, trampler upon the republic in Mexico, it remains to be seen if the French Emperor can prevail as trampler upon this republic. I do not think he can; nor am I anxious on account of the new Emperor of Mexico, who will be as powerless as King Canute against the rising tide of the American people. His chair must be withdrawn or he will be overwhelmed.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

In regard to foreign intervention or intercession. Mr. Sumner said:

Nations are equal in the eye of international law, so that what is right for one is right for all. It follows that no nation can justly exercise any right which it is not bound to concede under like circumstances. Therefore, should our cases be reversed, there is nothing which England and France have now proposed, or which they may hereafter propose, which it will not be our equal right to propose when Ireland or India once more rebel, or when France is in the throes of its next revolution. Generously and for the sake of that international comity, which should not be lightly hazarded, we may reject the precedents they now furnish; but it will be hard for them to complain if we follow them.

INTERVENTION BY RECOGNITION.

There is a species of foreign intervention which stands by itself and has its own illustrations. Therefore, I speak of it by itself. It is where a foreign power undertakes to acknowledge the independence of a colony or province which has renounced its original allegiance, and it may be compendiously called intervention by recognition. Recognition alone is strictly applicable to the act of the original government, renouncing all claim of allegiance and at last acknowledging the independence which has been in dispute. But it is an act of intervention only where a foreign government steps between the two parties. Of course, the original government is so far master of its position that it may select its own time in making this recognition. But the question arises at what time and under what circumstances can this recognition be made by a foreign power. It is obvious that a recognition proper at one time and under special circumstances would not be proper at another and under different circumstances. Mr. Canning said with reference to Spanish America that if "he piqued himself upon anything it was upon the subject of time," and he added that there were two ways of proceeding, "one went recklessly and with a hurried course to the object, which, though soon reached, might be almost as soon lost, and the other was by a course so strictly guarded that no principle was violated and no offence given to other powers." (Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 2d Series,, Vol. xii., pp. 7, 8.) These are words of wise statesmenship, and they present the practical question which must occur in every case of recognition.

* * * Do you ask now if foreign powers can acknowledge our slavemonger embryo as an independent nation? There is madness in the thought. A recognition, accompanied by the breaking of the blockade would be war—impious war—against the United States, where slavemongers would be the allies and slavery the inspiration. Of all wars in history none more accursed; none more sure to draw down upon its authors the judgment alike of God and man. But the thought of recognition under existing circumstances—while the contest is still pending, even without any breaking of the blockade or attempted coercion, is a Satanic absurdity, hardly less impious than the other. Of course, it would unblushingly assume that, in fact, the slavemongers had already succeeded in establishing an independent nation with an untroubled government, and a secure conformation of territory, when, in fact, nothing is established—nothing is untroubled—nothing is secure—not even a single boundary line; and there is no element of independence except the audacious attempt; when in fact, the conflict is still waged on numerous battle-fields, and these pretenders to independence have been driven from state to state—driven away from the Mississippi which parts them—driven back from the sea which surrounds them—and shut up in the interior or in blockaded ports, so that only by stealth can they communicate with the outward world. Any recognition of such a pretension, existing only as a pretension, scouted and denied by a whole people with invincible armies and navies embattled against it, would be a flaming mockery of truth. It would assert independence as *a fact* when notoriously it was not *a fact*. It would be an enormous lie. Naturally a power thus guilty would expect to support the lie by arms.

IMPOSSIBILITY OF ANY RECOGNITION OF REBEL SLAVE MONGERS WITH SLAVERY AS A CORNER STONE.

But I do not content myself with a single objection to this outrageous consummation. There is another of a different nature. Assuming, for the moment, what I am glad to believe can never happen, that the new slave power has become independent in fact, while the national flag has sunk away exhausted in the contest, there is an objection which, in an age of Christian light, thank God! cannot be overcome—unless the great powers which, by solemn covenants, have branded slavery, shall forget their vows, while England, the declared protectress of the African race, and France, the declared champion of "ideas," both break away from the irresistable logic of their history and turn their backs upon the past. Vain is honor; vain is human confidence, if these nations at a moment of high duty can thus ignobly fall. "Renown and grace is dead." Like the other objections, this is of fact also; for it is founded on the character of the slave monger pretension claiming recognition, all of which is a fact. Perhaps it may be said that it is a question of policy; but it is of a policy which ought to be beyond question, if the fact be established. Something more is necessary than that the new power shall be *de facto* independent. It must be *de facto* fit to be independent and from the nature of the case every nation will judge of the fitness as a fact. In undertaking to acknowledge a new power, you proclaim its fitnesss for welcome and association in the family of nations. Can England put forth such a proclamation in favors of the whippers of women and sellers of children? Can France permit Louis Napoleon to put forth such a proclamation?

* * * Unhappily there are old nations, still tolerating slavery, already in the family; but now, for the first time in history, a new nation claims admission there, which not only tolerates slavery, but, exulting in its shame, strives to reverse the judgment of mankind against this outrage, and to make it a chief support and glory, so that all recognition of the new power will be the recognition of a sacrilegious pretension, "With one vast bloodstone for the mighty base."

Elsewhere slavery has been an accident; here it is the principle. Elsewhere it has been an instrument only; here it is inspiration. Elsewhere it has been kept back in a becoming modesty; here it is pushed forward in all its brutish nakedness. Elsewhere it has claimed nothing but liberty to live; here it claims liberty to rule, with unbounded empire at home and abroad. Look at this candidate power as you will, in its whole continued existence, from its Alpha to its Omega, and it is nothing but slavery. Its origin is slavery; its mainspring is slavery; its object is slavery. Wherever it appears, whatever it does, whatever form it takes, it is slavery alone and nothing else; so that, with the contrition, it might cry out,

Me miserable! which way shall I fly
Infinite wrath and infinite despair?
Which way I fly is hell; myself am hell.

The rebellion is slavery in arms; slavery on horseback; slavery on foot; slavery raging on the battle field; slavery raging on the quarter-deck, robbing, destroying, burning, killing, in order to uphold this candidate power. Its legislation is simply slavery in statutes; slavery in chapters; slavery in sections—with an enacting clause. Its diplomacy is slavery in pretended ambassadors; slavery in cunning letters; slavery in cozening promises; slavery in persistent negotiations—all to secure for the candidate power its much desired welcome. Say what you will; try to avoid it if you can; you are compelled to admit that the candidate power is nothing else than organized slavery, which now in its madness—surrounded by its criminel clan, and led by its felon chieftains—braves the civilization of the age. Therefore any recognition of power will be a recognition of slavery itself, with welcome and benediction, imparting to it new consideration and respectability, and worse still,

force is essential to the completeness of a capture. According to the earlier rule, transmutation of property was accomplished by the "pernoctation" of the captured ship within the port of the belligerent, or as it was called, *deductio infra præsidia*.

* * * If a cruiser may at any time burn prizes, it is only because of some exceptional exigency in a particular case, and not according to any general rule. The general rule declares that there can be no right to take a prize if there be no port into which it may be carried. The right of capture and the right of trial are the complements of each other—through which a harsh prerogative is supposed to be rounded into the proper form of civilized warfare. Therefore, every ship and cargo burned by the captors, for the reason that they had no port, testified that they are without that vital sovereignty on the ocean which is needed in the exercise of belligerent jurisdiction and that they are not ocean belligerents in fact. Nay more; all these bonfires of the sea cry out against that power, which by a precipitate concession of a false belligerency furnished the torch. As well invest the rebellious rajahs of India, who have never tasted salt water, with this ocean prerogative, so that they too may rob and burn; as well constituted land locked Poland, now in arms for independence, an ocean belligerent; or enrol mountain Switzerland in the same class; or join with Shakespeare in making inland Bohemia a country with hospitable ports on the ocean.

To aggravate this concession of a false belligerency the ships are all built, rigged, armed and manned in Great Britain. It is out of British oak and British iron that they are constructed; rigged with British ropes; made formidable with British arms; supplied with British gunners and navigated by British crews, so as to constitute in all respects a British naval expedition. British ports supply the place of rebel slave-monger ports. British ports are open to them when their own are closed. British ports constitute their naval base of operations and supplies, furnishing everything needful—except an officer—the ships papers—and a court for the trial of the prizes—each of which is essential to the legality of the expedition. And yet these same ships, thus equipped in British ports and never touching a port of the pretended government, in whose name they rob and burn—being simply a rib taken out of the side of England and contributed to a slave-monger rebellion—receive the further passport of belligerency from the British government when in fact the belligerency does not exist. The whole proceeding from the laying of the keel in a British dockyard to the bursting flames on the ocean, is a mockery of international law, and an insult to a friendly power.

* * * I know not the profits which have been secured by the destruction of American commerce; but I do know that the Treaty of Utrecht, crimson with the blood of slaves, is not so crimson as that reckless proclamation which gave to slavery a frantic life, and helped for a time, may still helps the demon, in the rage with which it battles against human rights. Such a ship, with the flag of slavery on its deck, and with the flag of slavery at its mast head, sailing for slavery, burning for slavery, fighting for slavery and knowing no other sovereignty than the pretended government of rebel slave mongers, can be nothing less, in spirit and character, than a slave pirate and the enemy of the human race. Like produces like, and the parent power, which is slavery, must stamp itself upon the ship, making it a floating offence to Heaven, with no limit to its audacity—wild, outrageous, impious, a monster of the deep, to be hunted down by all who have not forgotten their duty alike to God and man.

Meanwhile there is one simple act which the justice of England cannot continue to refuse. That fatal concession of ocean belligerency, made in a moment of eclipse, when reason and humanity were obscured, must be annulled. The blunder crime must be renounced, so that the slave pirates may no longer sail the sea, burning, destroying, robbing, with British license.—Then will they promptly disappear forever, and with them will disappear the occasion of strife between two great powers, who ought to be, if not as mother and child, at least as brothers among the nations. And may God in his mercy help this consummation!

And here I leave this part of the subject, founding my objections on two grounds:

1. The embryo government of rebel slave-mongers has not that degree of sovereignty on the ocean which is essential to belligerency there.

2. Even if it possessed the requisite sovereignty, no Christian power can make any such concession to it without a shameful complicity with slavery.

Both of these are objections of fact.—Either is sufficient. But even if the belligerency seems to be established as a fact, still its concession in this age of Christian light would seem to be impossible, unless under some temporary aberration, which, for the honor of England and the welfare of humanity, it is to be hoped, will speedily pass away.

OUR DUTIES.

It only remains that the republic should lift itself to the height of its great duties. War is hard to bear—with its wastes, its pains, its wounds, its funerals. But in this war we have not been choosers. we have been challenged to the defence of our country, and in this sacred cause, to crush slavery. There is no alternative. Slavery began the combat, staking its life and determined to rule or die. That we may continue freemen there must be no slaves; so that our own security is linked with the redemption of a race. Blessed lot, amidst the harshness of war, to wield the arms and deal the blows under which the monster will surely fall! The battle is mighty, for into slavery has entered the spirit of evil. It is persistent, for such a gathered wickedness, concentrated, aroused and maddened, must have a tenacity of life which will not yield at once. But might will not save it now; nor time either. * * * Even if the republic were less strong, yet I am glad to believe that the rebellion must fail, from the essential impossibility of any such wicked success. The responsibilities of the Christian powers would be increased by our weakness. Behind our blockade there would be a moral blockade; behind our armies there would be the aroused judgment of the civilized world. But not on this account can we hesitate. This is no time to stop. Forward; forward. Thus do I, who formerly pleaded so often for peace, now sound to arms. But it is because, in this terrible moment, there is no other way to that sincere and solid peace without which there will be endless war. Even on economic grounds, it were better that this war should proceed, rather than recognize any partition, which, beginning with humiliation, must involve the perpetuation of armaments and break out again in blood. But there is something worse than waste of money; it is waste of character. Give me any peace but a libertycide peace. In other days the immense eloquence of Burke was stirred against a regicide peace. But a peace founded on the killing of a king is not as bad as a peace founded on the killing of liberty; nor can the saddest scenes of such a peace be so sad as the daily life which is legalized by slavery. A Queen on the scaffold is not so pitiful a sight as a woman on the auction block. Therefore, I say again, forward! forward!

But while thus steady in our purpose at home, we must not neglect that proper moderation abroad which becomes the consciousness of our strength and the nobleness of our cause. The mistaken sympathy which foreign powers now bestow upon slavery—or it may be the mistaken insensibility—under the plausible name of "neutrality," which they profess—will be worse for them than for us. For them it will be a record of shame which their children would gladly blot out with tears. For us it will be only another obstacle vanquished in the battle for civilization, where unhappily false friends are mingled with open enemies. Even if the cause shall seem for a while imperilled from foreign powers, yet our duties are none the less urgent. If the pressure be great, the resistance must be greater; nor can there be any retreat. Come weal or woe, this is the place for us to stand.

I know not if a republic like ours can count even now upon the certain friendship of any European power unless it be the Republic of William Tell. The very name is unwelcome to the full-blown representative of old Europe, who forgot how proudly, even in modern history, Venice bore the title of *Serenissima Respublica*. It will be for us to change all this, and we shall do it. Our successful example will be enough. Thus far we have been known, chiefly through that vital force which slavery could only degrade but not subdue. Now, at last, by the death of slavery, will the republic begin to live. For what is life without liberty? Stretching from ocean to ocean, teeming with population, bountiful in resources of all kinds, and thrice happy in universal enfranchisement, it will be more than conqueror. Nothing too vast for its power, nothing too minute for its care. Triumphant over the foulest wrong ever inflicted—after the bloodiest war ever waged—it will know the majesty of right and the beauty of peace—prepare always to uphold the one and to cultivate the other. Strong in its own mighty stature—filled with all the fullness of a new life and crowned with a panoply of renown, it will confess that no dominion is of value which does not contribute to human happiness. Born in this latter day and the child of its own struggles, without ancestral claims, but heir of all the ages—it will stand forth to assert the dignity of man, and whenever any member of the human family is to be succored, there its voice will reach—as the voice of Cromwell reached across France even to the persecuted mountaineers of the Alps. Such will be this republic—upstart among the nations. Aye! as the steam engine, the telegraph and chloroform are upstart. Comforter and helper like these, it can know no bounds to its empire over a willing world. But the first stage is the death of slavery.

The Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

THE press of matter on our columns this morning, crowds out a number of articles prepared for this issue. Among others, Mr. BIGHAM'S answer to an Old Line Whig, in the *Post*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have quite a number of lengthy essays, on every imaginable subject, in our drawer. Some of them are very well written—but are entirely too long. Now, we have a word of advice to writers for the public press. *Pack your thoughts*—avoid useless words, and make your articles short and pithy. Time and space are too valuable, to both publishers and readers, to waste in reading an everlasting flow of words—words!

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL is just one week old. Our success is without a parallel in the history of journalism in Pittsburgh. Subscriptions and advertising favors have been pouring in upon us to such an extent, that we here take occasion to express our unqualified thanks to the Merchants, Manufacturers and Business men of Pittsburgh for the generous and unsolicited interest they have manifested in our new enterprise. As the arrangements we have made for obtaining fresh and reliable commercial news are developed, we feel assured that we will have additional reasons to feel grateful to an appreciative public.

WE are in receipt of letters from every part of the State, containing words of cheer. One writer says: "We need just such a paper as the DAILY COMMERCIAL in the western portion of Pennsylvania. It is a great mistake to imagine that age is necessary to make a good newspaper. In a few days, the citizens of Pittsburgh are furnished with a journal which surpasses, in its typography, its news, its editorials, its commercial and financial departments, any other which has ever appeared in the Smoky City."

Mr. Sumner on our Foreign Relations.

We give on the outer page of this sheet portions of the address of Mr. Sumner on the subject of "Our Foreign Relations," delivered on Friday evening last, in the Cooper Institute, New York. The subject at the present moment is one of such deep public interest, and of such overshadowing National importance, that we surrender all the available space which the news of the day leaves room for. It is treated by him with great ability and knowledge, and in a manner which must leave little to be added by the diligence of others. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and by his relations with some of the foremost publicists of England and France, he is capable of speaking with intelligence, if not with authority.

The Convention next Wednesday.

It gratifies us to state that the Committee having the matter in charge, have reason to anticipate a vast outpouring of the honest, patriotic masses of Western Pennsylvania at the Convention on Wednesday. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of men of energy and large experience in such matters, and will leave nothing undone to make the Convention such a success as we have not witnessed for years in this locality. It was originally intended to hold the Convention in Scotch Hill Market Square, but the Committee, being satisfied that the grounds were not sufficiently large to accommodate the masses who have signified their intention to be present, have changed the place of meeting to the West Commons, Allegheny, where every arrangement for convenience is being made.

Among the speakers who will positively be present, are Governors Curtin, Tod and Mortin, the three patriotic Executives of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and the illustrious Major-General B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts. The Committee also expect to be able to present to the Convention Major-General Franz Sigel, the distinguished representative of our German citizens. A cordial invitation is extended to every loyal citizen throughout the State to be present, and our friends in the different surrounding boroughs and townships of the Western Counties of the State expect to send large delegations. Our business men generally, who believe an ardent and universal support of the Government is paramount to every other duty just now, are expected to give one day to their country by closing their manufactories, stores, and places of business on the day of the Convention, and thus enable their employees, as well as themselves, to participate in the proceedings. Let every lover of his country constitute himself a committee of one, and use every exertion to have the entire patriotic sentiment of Western Pennsylvania faithfully represented.

DENIED.—It is not true, as stated in a London letter, that one of the Anglo-rebel rams sailed from England during the last week. Government official dispatches state positively that all the rams whose departure was threatened, were still in the yards where they were built.

REBEL FORCE ON THE BLACKWATER.—Five deserters arrived in Norlolk on Friday evening from the 2d Louisiana regiment, stationed on the Blackwater. They report that the rebel force there consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering about one thousand in all. Longstreet was in North Carolina looking after Gen. Peck.

BALTIMORE EDITORS SENT SOUTH.—B. H. Richardson, and his son, Frank Richardson, and Stephen J. Joyce, proprietors of the Baltimore *Republican*, were on Friday arrested, by order of Gen. Schenck, for venting their disloyalty by publishing in their paper a piece of poetry entitled, "The Southern Cross." They were ordered South, and the three went across our lines Friday evening.

GEN. GRANT IN NEW ORLEANS.—Gen. Grant has arrived in New Orleans, and had a grand levee at the residence of General Banks on the evening of the 4th. The troops under command of Major General Washburn were reviewed on the 4th by Gens. Grant and Banks. Subsequent to the review, Gen. Grant, who was mounted on a restive horse, which became frightened and attempted to run away, came into collision with a carriage, and the horse partly fell on the General. His injurious are not of a serious nature.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 9th, states that official advices from General Steele to September 2, had reached Brownsville. Everything is working well, and the prospect of complete success is flattering. The rebel forces in Missouri are becoming more active, and frequent skirmishes with our cavalry, who are watching them, occur. Deserters and refugees, with reports of suffering and disaffection towards the rebel cause, come into our lines daily. The weather is extremely hot. Reports of guerillas firing on steamers below are frequent, but no damage of consequence has been reported.

WHY is Greek fire good-natured? Because you can't *put it out*.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

The Evacuation of Batterries Wagner and Gregg.

The telegraph of Saturday night brought us the news of the evacuation of Forts Wagner and Gregg, as furnished by the Morris Island correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of September 7th. Since then we have received Saturday evening's New York *Post*, which contains a better, fuller and later account of the operations before Charleston and the evacuation of Forts Wagner and Gregg. The *Post's* correspondent writes under date of the 9th, as follows:

During Saturday and Sunday the fire of all our guns and mortars was concentrated continously upon Fort Wagner, and at night the bombardment was continued sufficiently to prevent the enemy from repairing the damages which the day's work had made. Some of the results of this terrible fire was obvious. We could see that the commissary building in the fort had been struck and destroyed. One heavy gun had been dismounted, and its great black muzzle projected into the air almost perpendicularly. Other guns had been struck, so as to give pretty good assurance that they could not be used. The fire of the fort was entirely silenced.

Meanwhile the work of sapping had been pushed forward until one sap not only reached the fort, but went past its left angle (the right as seen by us,) leading out upon the beach. Three storming parties were made up for a charge on Monday morning at eight o'clock. Gen. Stevenson's brigade to go through the sap, follow the beach, till they could get around to the back of the fort, and there make the assault. Colonel Davis's brigade to follow the same line of attack, covering the remainder of the rear of the fort, and preventing the escape of the garrison; and Colonel Goss with two regiments to storm the front. The plan was well laid and promised success—but who could have said at what cost of the best blood in our noble little army? No one who remembers the charges of July 11th and 18th could avoid a feeling of the deepest solicitude, even amid the general hopefulness.

THE EVACUATION.

With these anticipations and anxieties Sunday closed. With early light on Monday we were awakened with the good news "The rebels have evacuated and we hold the whole Island-" Two or three hours after midnight, deserters brought word of the movement that was taking place. A small body of our forces pushing forward, found themselves treading with impunity the fastnesses of this long-dreaded stronghold. Another party skirmishing up to Fort Gregg, found that to be deserted.

HORRIBLE SCENES IN FORT WAGNER.

As the light dawned, what a spectacle was presented by the interior of Fort Wagner! There were splintered timbers, dismounted and exploded guns, walls and traverses torn and furrowed by shot and shell, here a mangled fragment of a body, a leg, an arm, half of a head, there four bodies lying in a pile, on which the heat and sun had produced the frightful marks of decomposition (one of these bodies was of a lieutenant colonel.) Strewn all around were bodies of horses and mules. The air was unspeakably foul and loathsome with the stench from all these masses of decay. Those who first went into the fort could not help vomiting repeatedly. Attracted by a groan, they found, in one of the bomb proofs, a wounded man whose injuries had not been dressed at all. He died while being removed to our hospital.

Probably a number of causes combined to produce this abrupt flight of the rebels. The destruction of their commissary storehouse threatened them with starvation; the murderous effects of our shells (attested by the ghastly relics strewn through the fort) showed that their bomb-proofs and splinter-proofs were by no means impenetrable, the condition of a garrison crowded into those close shelters with but a narrow door, and that at times so closed up with the sand dislodged from above by our shells that the inmates had to dig themselves out, must have been one of nearly absolute suffocation.

The progress of our sap and its extension past the angle of the fort showed them that they would soon be taken in the rear, where they had made little or no provision for defence. In addition to this, if the lieutenant colonel whose body was found in the fort was in command, it is likely that his death threw the garrison into disorder, and perhaps into a panic.

OUR APPROACHES—STRENGTH OF THE FORT

During the day I visited both of the forts. Hardly less worthy of attentive curiosity than these is the extended system of parallels and saps by which we made our approaches to the fort. A very epitome of the war and transcript of the character of the Yankee nation are these approaches. While the "chivalry" rave, and with frantic rage pour shells on our advance, we shovel, shovel till they are vanquished and circumvented by our steady, toiling energy! As one approaches the fort, he sees its front stuck full of pikes and pointed stakes intended to impale a storming party. Passing around and entering it from the rear, he is struck with the immense labor that the fort has cost, and the strength which labor and art have given it. The rampart at its base cannot be much less than forty feet thick. A perfect mountain of earth has been thrown up in the erection of the entire work. To a storming party, attacking it in front, it might truly be pronounced impregnable. It is rather a succession of congeries of forts than a fort, and if by any almost impossible good fortune and valor an attacking force could gain possession of one of these, they would have accomplished nothing but to win a spot for their own sacrifice. A very intelligent officer of engineers (Captain Brooks, New York Volunteer Engineers, whose skill and efficiency have been absolutely invaluable all through this campaign) pronounced it "the strongest work of the kind in the world."

I did not count the places myself, but an intelligent friend who counted them carefully tells me that there were sixteen guns, besides three mortars. Of these mortars one was a Cohorn of about twenty-four pound calibre, whose legend of "G. R." surmounting a crown marked it as a revolutionary trophy. Another gun, rifled, not yet mounted, was of the "Brooks" pattern. It is shaped exactly like the Parrott, and can only be distinguished from it by a very close examination.

FORT GREGG.

A walk of about twelve hundred yards brought us to Fort Gregg, a small but very strong work, mounting three eight and ten-inch guns, and furnished with two howitzers. The inducements for staying long in Fort Gregg or to rambling much between it and Fort Wagner are quite limited.—Shells from forts Moultrie, Beauregard and Johnston are falling perpetually upon this narrow area, with a frequency and an accuracy which pay the rebels' tribute to the value of the position we have gained. Yesterday afternoon, while standing on Fort Gregg, watching the rebel works, Captain Baker, one of the Ninth Maine, was struck by a shot from Fort Beauregard on Sullivan's Island, and instantly killed.

FORT SUMTER.

Our flag does not yet wave over Fort Sumter. Last night an effort was made by a naval party to occupy the fort, but no sooner was their approach known, than by a signal from the fort all the batteries in the harbor threw shell in its vicinity. Baffled by this cannonading, and frustrated in a subsequent effort to climb the walls, by hand grenades thrown by the garrison, the boats withdrew with a considerable loss. Some who undertook to climb up the shattered walls of the fort were taken prisoners.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

On the evening of day before yesterday several of the iron-clads approached Sullivan's Island, and a lively exchange of shot took place, lasting till darkness came on. I do not learn that anything resulted from the affair.

ATTACK ON FORT MOULTRIE.

Yesterday morning, in returning from a reconnoissance up the harbor, the monitor Weehawken got aground off Fort Moultrie, which at once opened on her. The Weehawken replied and the other vessels of the iron-clad fleet came to her rescue. At about 9 o'clock A. M. following a gun from the Weehawken, a heavy explosion was heard, succeeded by a succession of reports, as if some giant was celebrating Fourth of July, and had lighted a bunch of mammoth fire crackers. Everybody hereabouts hastened to look, and saw a cloud of smoke rising from Moultrie, and everybody conjectured, what proved to be the case, that its magazine (not the main one) had exploded. The successive reports were the shells exploding.

After a cannonading continuing all day, the Weehawken was got afloat, and the iron-clad fleet drew off. In the distance no marks of injury could be seen except that the Patapsco's smoke stack was bent to an angle of almost forty-five degrees backwards.

Parisian ladies are beginning to wear cocked hats.

WARNING TO DESERTERS.—Deserters from the several armies are warned that they had better take timely notice of their coming disgrace, particularly that frightfully great host of absentees from the Army of the Potomac. Their names will soon be published in the newspapers of the several States, by districts, and the character of military felons of the worst grade will be fastened upon them ineffaceably and forever. The War Department is determined to spare no efforts to return them to their fields of duty.

OCCUPATION OF BRISTOL, TENN.—Information has been received in Washington that our troops are holding Bristol, a village in Sullivan county, at the extreme northeastern corner of Tennessee. Bristol is the point of junction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railway, extending from Bristol to Lynchburg, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway, running from Bristol to Knoxville. It is two hundred and four miles from Lynchburg, fifteen from Abingdon, one hundred and thirty from Knoxville, and two hundred and forty from Chattanooga. It is a most important position, commanding East Tennessee, West Virginia and the mountainous parts of North Carolina.

GENERAL BURNSIDE RESIGNED.—A special from Cincinnati says that Gen. Burnside, upon completing the redemption of East Tennessee by the capture of the Rebel force defending Cumberland Gap, tendered his resignation to the War Department by telegraph. His hearty co-operation with Gen. Rosecrans forbids the presumption that this step originated in any difference as to relative rank and command. It is supposed that he contemplated it for some time in consequence of the constant political perplexities that beset him in the administration of his department, through the repudiation of certain of his measures by the Administration, but did not take it until he could leave the service without discredit to himself, after expelling the last armed rebel from his Department.

A Washington special to the New York *Post* of Saturday says that the President has received the resignation of General Burnside, but refuses to accept it, and requests him to remain in command in East Tennessee, which he has liberated from the rebel control.

WHITE OFFICERS OF BLACK REGIMENTS.—The Washington *Republican* says: "The rebel authorities have expressed a willingness to exchange all prisoners except the white officers of black regiments. They would not condescend to entertain such an insulting proposition."

BAD COMPANY is like a nail driven into a post, which, after the first or second blow may be drawn out with little difficulty; but being once driven up to the head, the pincers cannot take hold to draw it out, but which can only be done by the destruction of the wood.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.
For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.
For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.
For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.
For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.
For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

A GRAND MASS MEETING of the friends of the Union will be held at the HOUSE OF COL. GERST, in the THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, at 7 o'clock.

Eminent German and English speakers will address the meeting.

By order of the Vigilance Committee. sel4

UNION MASS MEETINGS.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
Commonwealth Buildings, 611 Chesnut st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1863.

The Union State Central Committee have the pleasure of announcing that they have prevailed upon the distinguished statesman and soldier,

MAJOR GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

of Massachusetts, to visit Pennsylvania and address our people upon the momentous issues involved in the pending canvass.

His appointments will be announced at the earliest possible moment.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
September 9, 1863.

Governor CURTIN, in company with distinguished orators from adjoining States, will address the people of Pennsylvania at the times and places named in the following schedule:

At PITTSBURGH, Allegheny county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16th.
At GREENSBURG, Westmoreland county, THURSDAY, Sept. 17th.
At ALTOONA, Blair county, FRIDAY, Sept. 18th.
At CATASAQUA, Lehigh county, SATURDAY, Sept. 19th.
At EASTON, Northampton county, MONDAY, Sept. 21st.
At NORRISTOWN, Montgomery county, TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.
At WESTCHESTER, Chester county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.
At BEAVER, Beaver county, FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.
At WASHINGTON, Washington county, SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.
At INDIANA, Indiana county, MONDAY, Sept. 28th.
At WILKESBARRE, Luzurne county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30th.
At SCRANTON, Luzerne county, THURSDAY, October 1st.
At TOWANDA, Bradford county, SATURDAY, October 3d.
At BELLEFONTE, Centre county, TUESDAY, October 6th.
At YORK, York county, WEDNESDAY, October 8th.
At POTTSVILLE, Schuylkill county, FRIDAY, October 9th.
At PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, October 10th.

We have reasonable hopes of having in the pending canvass the aid of
Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia.
Governor BRADFORD, of Maryland.
JOHN BROUGH, the next Governor, of Ohio.
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of New York.
Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois.
Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.

And many other distinguished gentlemen, including many eloquent advocates of the Union cause in Pennsylvania. No possible efforts will be spared to secure as full and thorough a discussion of the momentous issues now submitted to the people as the brief period now remaining will allow, and it is enjoined upon all friends of the Union cause to secure the attendance of their fellow-citizens upon the occasion.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, W. W. HAYS: } Sectaries. sel3

PITTSBURGH
MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Corner PENN and ST. CLAIR streets.

Mr. EDWIN SHERATT intends commencing two classes on TUESDAY, September 15th, 1863, one of these classes will meet in the afternoon and the other in the evening, each class to meet twice a week, viz: TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Hours from 4 to 6, and from 7½ to 9½. Exercises to consist of a course of lessons in the Rudiments; a course of lessons in Bassin Voice Training; a course of lessons in Harmony, together with glee chorus and church music.

Terms for either class, in advance, $5 per session of four months. Private lessons in vocal training $15 per quarter, of twelve weeks, two lessons per week.

Further information furnished at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street, or at the rooms, where circulars may be had. se8:1w

PAPER HANGINGS,
AT THE OLD LOCATION.
87 WOOD STREET.

W. P. MARSHALL,
Importer and Dealer
In every variety of French and American PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, BORDERS, FIREBOARD PRINTS, TESTERS, VIEWS and WINDOW CURTAINS.
The subscriber deals exclusively in WALL PAPERS, and is unrivalled in style and quality.
W. P. MARSHALL,
se9:1m 87 WOOD street, near Fourth.

TO THE LADIES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
J. C. McCULLOCH,
No. 81 MARKET STREET,
Will close out his stock of Ladies' and Misses' BOSTON RIBBED,
FLEECY COTTON
HEAVY COTTON
AND MERINO HOSE.
Also, Gloves and Undergarments at OLD PRICES. Now is the TIME TO BUY, as the goods have greatly advanced in price. se7

GRAND
MASS CONVENTION
AT
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OF THE
LOYAL PEOPLE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
ON
Wednesday, September 16, 1863
ALL WHO TRULY LOVE THEIR
CCUNTRY, AND
HER REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS;
AND
ALL WHO ARE IN FAVOR
OF A
Vigorous Prosecution of the War
FOR THE
SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION,
AND THE PRESERVATION OF
THAT GLORIOUS AMERICAN UNION,
WHICH IS THE
Palladium of our Liberty at Home
AND THE
Guardian of our National Honor Abroad,
Will learn with a glow of patriotic pride that
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA;
Hon. DAVID TOD,
GOVERNOR OF OHIO;
Hon. O. P. MORTON,
GOVERNOR OF INDIANA;
AND
Major General BENJ. F. BUTLER,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,
The Second Hero of New Orleans, whose fame has shed new lustre on our arms.
Will Positively be Present
ON THE OCCASION!
IT IS BELIEVED THAT
Major General FRANZ SIGEL,
The intrepid young soldier of the Republic,
WILL ALSO BE WITH US!
The Convention will Assemble at One o'Clock,
ON THE
WEST COMMON, ALLEGHENY CITY.
FREEMEN, TURN OUT!
AND GIVE ONE DAY
TO THE GREAT CAUSE OF THE NATION!
"Ours is the costliest land beneath the sun!
'Tis priceless, purchaseless! And not a rood
But hath its title written clear and signed
In some slain hero's consecrated blood."

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
WM. M. HERSH, Chairman.
WM. A. HERRON, JOHN S. JENNINGS, WM. WOODS, JOHN E. PARKE, CASPER GANG, GEO. FINDLY, JOHN F. DRAVO, C. H. ARMSTRONG, DAVID NEESE, JOHN M. PORTER, N. J. GILMORE, SAMUEL WALKER, WM. BISHOP, ISAAC N. COURSIN, J. G. COFFIN, BENJ. W. MORGAN, A. McTIGHE, THOS. S. BLAIR, R. H. MARSHAL, Col. JOHN P. GLASS, JOHN W. RIDDELL, JOHN McDONALD, W. W. PROPHAETER, WM. BOYD, G. H. TOWER, SAMUEL HARPER, DAVID ROBINSON.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.
Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON, Chairman.
Hon. B. C. SAWYER, Hon. W. ALEXANDER, Hon. T. BAKEWELL, JAS. M. COOPER, JACKSON DUNCAN, Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, C. W. BATCHELOR, J. G. BACKOFEN, ROBT. W. MACKEY, JOHN SCOTT, A. M. BROWN, Hon. P. C. SHANNON, JOHN McD. CROSSAN, T. B. HAMILTON, Esq., Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, N. VOEGHTLY, Sr., Dr. GEO. McCOOK, Sr., R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq Col. GEO. GERST, Jr., WM. ROBINSON, Jr. JAMES McAULEY,

EXCURSION TRAINS.
Will be run on the different Railways at less than usual rates of fare.
sel4

ALLEN & NEEDLES, Philadelphia,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
PETROLEUM, LARD, AND OTHER OILS.
sel2

UNION FLAGS.—
I have in store and for sale low.
BUNTING AND COTTON FLAGS.
WM. T. NOBLE,
sel2 Corner of Third & Smithfield.

DELAWARE GRAPES.
THIS GRAPE, OF HONEYED SWEETNESS, which is exciting so much interest throughout the country, can now, and during the season, be had at our market stand, and store, No. 29 FIFTH STREET. J. KNOX.

FOR SALE.—The Beautiful Country Residence occupied by the subscriber, one mile from the city, on the Brownsville turnpike, commanding a view of the cities, suburbs and ten miles of the rivers. The BRICK HOUSE, of Modern style, has eleven rooms, besides Bath Room and Cellar, and double verandah. The house is newly papered and painted, and is supplied with Hot and Cold Water, drawn in the house from spring and rain water cisterns; a large Brick Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, &c. The lot has one acre, enclosed by a stone wall, high fence and hedge, with over one hundred choice bearing Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and
EVERY VARIETY OF SMALL FRUIT
and Shrubbery, the place having been twenty years under cultivation. To those wanting a DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, in complete order, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. It is within view of the city, and only twenty minutes' walk by either bridge, and ten minutes' walk from the Birmingham Street Railway.
D. W. C. BIDWELL.
sel2 Cor. Water street and Cherry Alley.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES

AWARDED BY THE
LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.
The sale of these Machines is equal to the sale of all others combined, arising from its adaptability to all kinds of Sewing. As proof, read the following from Douglass & Sherwood, the well known Skirt Manufacturers:
"We have used the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine in our Skirt Manufactory since January 20th, 1855. *It has indeed created our business.* After testing the principal machies before the public we selected yours. We commenced with one, and are now running one hundred and seventy-two of them. We are running one hundred of your Machines in one room, and yet such is the quietness, that conversation can be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. They are adapted to every portion of our work; sewing equally well upon the lightest muslin and our heaviest work, consisting of nine thicknesses, five of them being of hair cloth, two of common cotton cloth, and two of starched tape. Its speed is unexampled. With one, a person can accomplish as much as twelve persons without it, and twice as much as by any other machine. One thousands yards of straight seam, ten stitches to the inch, is an ordinary day's work of ten hours. We have run it as high as one hundred and fifty yards per hour. The fatigue is so slight that our employees work the year round, and continue in good health and spirits. We cannot too highly recommend Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and our opinions are shared by all Manufacturers of experience and judgment, with whom we come in contact."
Also, from the *United Presbyterian* of Sept. 10:
"After more than one year's experience, we can cordially recommend to our friends Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines as one of the most useful pieces of household furniture with which any house can be supplied. It is the last thing in our domestic institution that we would part with."
Every machine warranted for three years. Call and see them in operation and obtain our descriptive circular.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS,
No 27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
se12

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S.
NEW FALL MOUS DE LAINES, PLAIN COLORED ALL WOOL DE LAINES, BEAUTIFUL BALMORAL SKIRTS, PLAIN LIGHT COLORED FRENCH MERINOS, VERY FINE SHADES OF TAN AND BROWN ALPACCAS, A FINE STOCK OF PLAIN BLACK SILKS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c. THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF BLACK ALPACCAS IN THE CITY.
New Goods Opening Daily, which will be Sold CHEAP FOR CASH.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 and 76 Market Street.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CLIFF MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 25th, 1863.
ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Cliff Mining Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That an assessment of FIFTY CENTS per share of the capital stock be called in, payable to the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th day of October next.
THOS. M. HOWE,
sep7 Secretary and Treasurer.

WALL PAPER.—FOR THE FALL SALES OF 1863.
VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
DECORATIONS FOR HALLS,
and new cheap papers, in great variety, for sale at the lowest rates, FOR CASH, at No. 107 MARKET Street, near Fifth.
sel0 JOS. R. HUGHES.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sel1:1y

PITTSBURGH BREWERY,
JOSHUA RHODES,
Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,
DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BRIDGE.
se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

NEW GOODS!
We take pleasure in informing our customers and dealers that we are now receiving a large and complete assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Purchased direct from the importers and manufacturers. In our assortment will be found
MILLINERY GOODS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
GUIPURE AND POINTS LACE COLLARS
COLLARS AND SETTS;
BRAID HATS, Black and Colored;
RIBBONS, a splendid lot;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS;
BRAIDS AND YARNS;
HEAD-DRESSES AND NETS;
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Undergarments
And a full line of Notions, which will be disposed of at the
Lowest Cash Price.
☞ Wholesale Dealers, Milliners, Peddlers and Retail Buyers would do well to examine the stock.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
se8 Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET street.

Iron City College.
HON. WILSON MCANDLESS,
Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Cor. PENN and ST. CLAIR streets, Pittsburgh.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST. 835 pays for a full Commercial course.
No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping.
Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.
This Institution is conduc

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Visiting the Army.—Hon. John Covode and Judge Pettus, of this State, are on a visit to the soldiers of the army of the Potomac.

The Rain Storms of the past few evenings will have quite a beneficial effect on the country.

Heavy Robbery.—The banking house of Mr. W. Rannels, at Bellefonte, was robbed one night last week of some $7,000. No clue to the perpetrators.

Will Stop—The Government bounty of $402, now given to recruits entering the regular army. will be stopped on the 25th of September, inst.

Tendered a Judgeship.—The special Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that Judge Shannon, of this city, has been tendered a Judgeship in New Mexico or Arizona.

Examining Surgeons.—The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following Examining Surgeons:—Dr. Jas. Galbraith, Landisburg, Pa.: Dr. W. D. Rogers, Jefferson, Pa.

Tobacco.—It is stated that an unusually large crop of tobacco has been grown in York county this year, and of a quality that will favorably compare with the best Virginia.

The Duquesne Eating House. No. 67 Smithfield street. kept by Eckard Reineman, is a popular establishment. Gentlemen can be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, served up in a superior manner.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Union Mass Meeting, to be held on Wednesday next, will meet this day at 2 o'clock P. M., at Wilkins Hall, Union Headquarters. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

Committed.—Adam Oxenhart, charged with incest, after attempting to elude the police, was arrested Friday night, and committed to prison for trial. A motion to admit him to bail was made in court Saturday morning, but the amount offered not being sufficient, he was remanded.

Jewelry Store Robbed.—The jewelry establishment of Mr. Fred. Beck, in Tyrone City, Blair county, was entered on Friday night last, and almost entirely despoiled of its contents, valued by the proprietor at some seven hundred dollars, most of the property being watches and other valuables left with him for repairs.

New Cattle Yards.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have purchased grounds near East Liberty, for the purpose of facilitating the shipment of live stock over the Road. Suitable buildings are being constructed for that purpose, and a hotel is to be erected for the accommodation of drovers, shippers and others;

Sentenced.—Judge Sterrett, on Saturday, sentenced John Brady, convicted of highway robbery, to five years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Brady has served one term in the same institution, and is an incorrigible scamp. His partner in the offence, Irwin, was not sentenced, a motion for a new trial having been made in his case.

Meeting in Birmaingham.—We unfortunately omitted to notice that a large Union meeting was held in Birmingham, on Friday night, at which speeches were made by Dr. McCook and Col. Bayne. Although the proceedings were interrupted by the rain storm which prevailed that evening, the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

The Jewish New-Year.—On Saturday commenced the ceremonies of one of the most striking and remarkable of the Israelite religious services of the twelvemonth—the Jewish New-Year. The season will be observed with especial formality and care, and by all the societies and synagognes in the country. We may take occasion during the festival to notice some of its peculiarities.

Home on a Visit.—Mr. William B. Haslett, Postmaster General of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in the city on Friday morning, on a brief visit to his family and friends. He returned to his post on Saturday evening. We have appointed Mr. Haslett agent for the *Commercial* in the Army of the Potomac, and he is authorized to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same until otherwise directed.

A Sad Affair.—On the evening of September 6th, between eight and nine o'clock, at Portland Mills, on the Clarion river, A. B. McClain, Esq., the Marshal for Elk county, while attempting to arrest a man named Daniel Smith, had a scuffle with him, during which his revolver was knocked from his hand and accidentally exploded, the ball entering the left side of the neck of Mrs. Smith, causing her death almost instantly. An inquest was held on the body on Sunday, and the verdict of accidental death rendered.

Police Items.—A Mrs. Brown was held to bail on Saturday by Alderman Taylor, on information made by John Heidenfelter, charging her with assault and battery on his wife. A Mr. Heber was also arrested and held to bail by Alderman Taylor, on an information made by Charles Graham, charging him with keeping a ferocious dog. On Saturday information was made before Alderman Jones, by Francis Laughlin against Michael Magee and Mary Magee, his wife, charging them with assault and battery with intent to kill. They gave bail for their appearance at Court.

The Will of the Late Thos. Scott.—The question of the validity of the will of the late Thomas Scott, Esq., came up before the Register's Court, Saturday morning. At the time of his death, Mr. Scott was possessed of property valued at $250,000, which he devised to his children, excluding his daughter Elizabeth, wife of James O'Connor, Esq. When the will was presented for probate it was objected to by Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, who presented a paper to the Court, setting forth that the will had been obtained by fraud and undue influence. This paper, however, was not sworn to, and the Court refused to entertain it. The appeal was consequently dismissed at the cost of appellants. The matter will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Kansas Massacre.—Rev. Mr. Snyder, widely known throughout the Western part of the State, and formerly presiding Elder in the M. P. church in Blair county, was deliberately shot by three ruffians in Kansas, about the time of the Lawrence massacre. The three fiends who had been dispatched to kill him found him before his door milking his cow and, not knowing him, asked him if he were the owner of the house, and being answered affirmatively, drew their pistols and fired; the three balls passed through his body and he fell dead. Deceased was greatly esteemed, both as a man and a preacher, and fell a victim to the traitors on account of his firmness to the Union.

Sanford's Minstrels.—The public will bear in mind that this unparalleled troupe of "burnt cork" performers—pronounced wherever they have performed, the best minstrels in the profession—will open in Masonic Hall this evening wi a new budget of the funniest of fun, negro comicalities, and something heavy in the way of burlesques suitable for the occasion. Minstrelsy, after all, is the amusement for the multitude. There is a music in the bones and tamborine that does away with the blues and furnishes a panacea for every case. And the various negro eccentricities, the operattas and burlesques, the delightful negro music and singing furnishes a never failing fund of amusement to the refined classes. It is useless to advise any one to go, as all are going; but it should be remembered to get a seat at all, you must go early.

Immense Union Meeting at Erie.

The Union Convention held in Erie, on Thursday last, the fiftieth anniversary of Perry's victory, is said to have been the largest local meeting ever held in that section of the State. The people made it a holiday. Cannon were fired in the Park, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Early in the day a procession, more than two miles in length, was formed of wagons and carriages filled with people from all parts of the country, and during the delivery of the speeches, which were made from three different stands, not less than 15,000 people filled the Park and surrounding streets. The concourse was addressed by Gov. Curtin, Ex-Gov. Wm. F. Johnston, Judge Shannon, of Pittsburgh, Col. John W. Forney, Hon. A. G. Riddle, of Cleveland, Col. Gibbs, of Tennessee, Mr. Clapp, of *The Buffalo Express*, and other distinguished speakers.

Merited Praise.—In speaking of the Iron City College of Pittsburgh, Pa., the well known author and distinguished accountant, John Fleming, who has had a practical business experience of over forty years standing, says:—"I am acquainted with a great many of the Graduates of this College, yet I never knew one who was not an accomplished accountant and a skillful bookkeeper." This, though high praise, is well deserved, for it is now pretty generally known and admitted that the Iron City College has no equal in this country as a first class commercial school.

Appointed Notary Public.

Captain Frank C. O'Brien, late of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, we are gratified to learn, has been appointed by Governor Curtin to the office of Notary Public for this city. Captain O'Brien served with distinction throughout the battles of the Peninsula, at Gaine's Mills, Hanover Court House, and in other noted actions, and we think the office could not have been more worthily bestowed by Governor Curtin, who has again proved himself the soldier's friend. Captain O'Brien can be found at the *Commercial* office, Fifth street, as soon as he has the necessary arrangements perfected to commence business.

Our City and the Government Supplies.

It is surprising the large quantities of Government stores that have, and still continue to be forwarded from this city to the various military posts throughout the country. Uncle Sam's officials have but little relaxation from the pressure of business. Day after day finds them engaged, busy as nailers, assorting and dispatching, with railroad speed, the different kinds of articles requisite to the making up of an army. We presume, since the war commenced, from no city in the North of equal facilities, has there been more Government supplies dispatched than from this point. The numbers of cavalry equipments, cannon, wagons, etc., made here, and sent off has been enormous; and the valuation figures up in the millions,—properly showing that the Government is wide awake, and fully appreciates the integrity and industrial qualifications of our citizens. Great credit is due to the energy and tact of the officers at this point for the pleasant and business-like manner with which they discharge the multifarions duties imposed on them.

The Volunteers and the Election.

This Republic has always been as proud of its soldiers as of its citizens. No army ever fought in whose rank and file so much intelligence and cultivation were to be found, and no organization of men ever had higher ideas of rights, duties and privileges. An instance has just been given in the appeal from the officers of the Philadelphia brigade of Birney's division, asking of their brethren who stay at home that they should elect the Union ticket in October. This pertinent appeal, which is as eloquent as it is truthful, declares that the soldiers ask as a *right* that none but loyal men should be elected to office for this loyal commonwealth. It declares Governor Curtin to be the representative of the National Government and an earnest supporter of an unflinching prosecution of the war. Further it says: "Unless such men are sustained by our friends at home, our labors have gone for nothing." This statement embraces the opinion of the Pennsylvania soldiers in mass, and it should be heeded by every true man in the Keystone State. The volunteers have stood between our homes and desolation. They still preserve that heroic attitude, and that Pennsylvanian who refuses to listen to their voice is unworthy of protection for a single hour. Let no one be so recreant, so ungrateful, so disloyal.

Interesting Habeas Corpus Case.

In the United States District Court, before Judge Cadwallader, on Friday, another case arising under the Judge's recent decision as to the finality of the decision of the Board of Enrollment under the Conscription Act, on claims for exemption, was heard on habeas corpus. In the case before the Court, it appears that the relator, whose name is Joseph W. Dillon, was enrolled as Joseph Dillon, and drafted and notified of the fact, at his proper residence, under the name of James Dillon. He, upon this ground, made application to the Board for exemption, which they disallowed. Dillon then took his writ of habeas corpus, asking thereunder that the action of the Board in disallowing his claim for exemption be reviewed or reversed. It appeared also, during the progress of the case, that in the same house with the relator there lived another man, named Isaac Dillon, who was properly enrolled, and his name placed in the wheel. It was contended on behalf of the United States, that the fact that the name of the later named Dilion was placed in the wheel and was not drawn would be conclusive that the man who was drawn, and notified by mistake as James Dillon, was Joseph Dillon, and could be shown by bringing the tickets remaining in the wheel after the drawing was finished into Court for inspection, when, it was alleged the undrawn name of Isaac Dillon would be found. The case was postponed until the Judge was satisfied about the undrawn names, which were to be brought into Court on Saturday.

Casualties at Morris Island.

From late correepondence from Morris Island, we gather the following list of casualties among. Pennsylvania troops since August 29th. It will be seen that the gallant 85th, which lost its brave commander, Col. Purviance, during the siege operations, has suffered quite heavily:—

Aaron White, Co. E, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers, both feet.

Andrew Bard, Co. H, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers, leg.

John O'Brien, Co. E, 97th Pennsylvania Voulteers, hip.

John H. Linn, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania, killed.

Joseph Neeley, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania, killed,

Wm. Marquis, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania, mortally.

Henry J. Rigdon, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania, left arm, seriously.

John White, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania, both thighs, seriously.

Eli F. Huston, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania, left thigh, slightly.

William M'Cown, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania, head and face slightly.

Miles Hall, Co. E, 85th Pennsylvania, side and back slightly.

George Fisher, Co. F, 85th Pennsylvania, chest, slightly.

Corporal Benjamin Dobin, Co. B, 85th Pennsylvania, scalp slightly.

Lieutenant David Johnson, Co. I, 85th Pennsylvania, breast, slightly.

Sergeant Robert Ross, Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania, left shoulder, seriously.

Corporal George Grover, Co. I, 85th Pennsylvania, killed.

Corporal Geo. Garber, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania, killed.

Chas. Stull, Co. K, 85th Pennsylvania, killed.

George Balsinger, Co. I, 8th Pennsylvania, head, slightly.

George Chise, Co. I, 85th Pennsylvania, concussion of brain.

Cephas Hunt, Co. F. 85th Pennsylvania, leg, slightly.

Henry Cox, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania, back and leg.

Hiram Haner, Co. D, 85th Pennsylvania, back.

Geo. Cook, Co. F, 97th Pennsylvania, killed.

Peter Stewart, Co. E, 97th Pennsylvania, right shoulder.

Chas. Enix, Co. H, 104th Pennsylvania, face.

J. S. Fryling. Co. A. 104th Pennsylvania, breast and back.

Pearson A. Horn, Co. A, 104th Pennsylvania, hand and thigh.

Corporal Wm. Martindale, Co. A. 104th Pennsylvania, back.

Wm. H. Naylor, Co. A, 104th Pennsylvania, knee and elbow.

John McCall, Co. B, 104th Pennsylvania, arm and side.

Joshua P. Speering, Co. F, 104th Pennsylvania, heel.

Henry Butterwick, Co. A, 104th Pennsylvania, killed.

Henry Swartley, Co. A, 104th Pennsylvania, shoulders.

Silas Thomas, Co. D, 104th Pennsylvania, forehead.

Wm. J. Shaddinger, Co. A, 104th Pennsylvania, killed.

John L. Cline, Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania, hand, slightly.

John M. Richards, Co. C, 85th Pennsylvania, face, slightly.

Wm. Gould, Co. C, 85th Pennsylvania, seriously.

Joseph Woods, Co. C, 85 Pennsylvania, left arm, seriously.

James C. Miller, Co. K, 92d Pennsylvania, right thigh. slightly.

John Vuax. Co, K, 82d Pennsylvania, chest, seriously.

Union Mass Meeting in Manchester.

The patriotic citizens of Manchester had a rousing meeting on Saturday evening in the borough—the largest in numbers and respectability ever held in that thriving place. The speakers' stand was handsomely and appropriately ornamented with flags and other elegant designs, and the Great Western Brass Band enlivened the proceedings with choice selections of music. The arrangements throughout were such as to reflect great credit on the committee having the same in charge. The meeting was organized by calling James A Hutchinson, Esq., to the chair, and appointing the following named gentlemen Vice Presidents:—John B. Livingston, Wm. B. Ross, John E. Parke, John Sampson, George Reynolds, Abraham Patterson, Wm. S. Sprati, Rev. Wm. Conrad, Philip Corlett, Capt. Samuel Dean, Capt. James Miller and John S. Hall. The following Secretaries were chosen:—R. T. White, W. H. Phelps, Stewart Dickson and Thomas Costamagna.

Hon. Robert McKnight was the first speaker introduced, who occupied the attention of the audience for nearly an hour. His address was well received, and loudly applauded. At the conclusion of Mr. McKnight's speech, a committee of five on resolutions, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed:—Messrs. Jasper E. Brady, Jr., D. Louther, Capt. Jas. Miller, Henry Burchfield and C. Berringer.

During the absence of the committee, Thomas Howard, Esq., was introduced to the meeting, when he made one of the strongest speeches we have heard during the campaign. Mr. Howard is always powerfully argumentative in his political speeches, but he excelled himself on Saturday night. His remarks, relative to the duty of every patriotic citizen in this hour of his country's peril, were exceedingly well timed, and his address, though brief, was an ably conceived and well delivered effort. He was repeatedly cheered during his remarks, which, apparently, gave great satisfaction to his large auditory.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howard's address, the committee on resolutions, through their chairman, Jasper E. Brady, Esq., reported the following, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That "the Union must be preserved"—and to this end, we most cordially and earnestly pledge our persevering and determined support to the national administration, in all and each of its efforts for the overthrow of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we most heartily thank our noble President for his great and arduous services in the cause of Liberty and the Union—especially for his late assurance, that he will unfalteringly stand by his glorious proclamation of emancipation of the 1st inst.

Resolved, That it is essential for the safety of the country, that our State and National government shall be in harmony; therefore, as loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, laying aside all personal prejudices and preferences, we pledge a united and hearty support to the State and County Union ticket now in nomination.

Resolved, That in the present exigency of public affairs the election of Judges Woodward and Lowrie, with their expressed and well known sentiments, would be a public calamity, fearful to contemplate, and that it is the *bounden duty of every loyal citizen to use all honorable exertions for their defeat.*

Resolved, That notwithstanding the unjust and infamous decision of Judge Woodward taking away the elective franchise from our glorious volunteers, it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that men who have risked all in defense of the laws of this country are entitled to the privilege of saying who shall administer those laws.

Chas. W. Robb, Esq., was the next and last speaker. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. Robb's speech was necessarily brief, but it was a very happy effort and was received with very enthusiastic demonstrations.

At the close of Mr. Robb's remarks, John B. Kennedy, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amid vociferous cheers for Curtin:

Resolved, That in ANDREW G. CURTIN, our candidate for Governor, we have an experienced Executive, a truly loyal and patriotic man, and a consistent and unwavering friend of the soldier.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the slanders of political wasps, the people of Manchester will roll up for Governor Curtin such a majority as will strike terror alike to Copperheads and the contemptible demaggogues who traduce him.

Resolved, That in all the essential elements of character which are requisite in the Chief Executive of a free people, A. G. CURTIN is immeasurably the superior of his competitor, Judge Woodward.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the speakers for their addresses, when an adjournment was had, with three cheers for Curtin and Agnew, three for Abraham Lincoln and three for the Union of the States.

Alleged Larceny.—On Saturday evening an individual named M'Millan entered the house of a man, named Carr, in the Diamond, and offered for sale a gold watch, of which he said his wants compelled him to dispose. Mr. Carr thought he recognized the watch as belonging to a friend, and making an excuse for a moment, went to Mr. Stevenson's, on Market street, and satisfied himself of his cuspicions. He then made information before Alderman Donaldson, charging Carr with larceny, when the latter was arrested and committed for trial.

Theater.—We are pleased to see Bourcicault's great drama of the "Colleen Bawn," announced for to-night, with the re-engagement of Miss Susan Denin, who was very successful in drawing out large and intelligent audiences to the theater during the whole of last week. There is probably not another one of Bourcicault's pieces that has ever created the sensation that this beautiful drama has, both in America and in Europe as well. We understand that it will be produced here with all its fine effects, having been some time in preparation. Miss Denin plays Eily O'Connor, singing two beautiful songs in it.

An old bachelor says a woman may be surprised, astonished, taken aback, but never dumbfounded.

THE CROPS.—Wherever we hear from in the central counties the frost has been very light, and no damage has been sustained by the crops. In Boone the tobacco growers are already cutting, and ten days of mild weather will save the whole crop. So it is in Lincoln, and all the tobacco growing region.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A POLITICAL INCIDENT AT PITTSBURGH.—In the evening after the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin for Governor of this loyal commonwealth, a few of his friends from Philadelphia (who remembered with many pleasing recollections the like faithful services on the part of one of his predecessors) paid the ex-governor a serenading visit.

Once upon the pavement in front of his residence, the Jefferson Band, of our city, discoursed such music, concluding with Old Tippecanoe, which soon brought the ex-Governor from his peaceful couch to the front door, with extended hands and the hearty welcome "Come in, come in."

Once in the dining room, E. Poulson, Esq., made a neat and appropriate address to which the ex-Governor replied:

"Gentlemen, this is unexpected to me, I am an humble citizen, with no power, no patronage to bestow. I therefore feel more deeply your kindness to me; (looking around) and these are my friends, Simpson and Wallace, and Husband and Linker; and you, sir, (turning to Mr. Poulson) have done nobly. Pennsylvania will respond to your work on the second Tuesday of October next, not to be misunderstood. Disloyal men can have no foothold in this commonwealth. The warm, manly impulses of Andrew G. Curtin are appreciated. Why, sir, the smoke of the battle has not passed away, but there, amid the scenes of carnage and death, our Governor is found contending with the powers that be for the wounded and sick sons of Pennsylvania, with a determination and will not to be equalled by any other man in the republic. Such is the man that we, all loyal men, will honor at the titting time in October next."

So spoke Pennsylvania's noble son, Wm. F. Johnston.—*North American.*

DREAM OF A QUAKER LADY.—There is a romantic story told of a pious old Quaker lady who was addicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulged in this habit until it had increased so much upon her that she not only smoked her pipe a large portion of the day, but frequently sat up in her bed for this purpose in the night. After one of these nocturnal entertainments she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died, and approached heaven. Meeting an angel, she asked him if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared, but replied upon returning, that he could not find it.—"Oh," she said, "do look again! it must be there." He examined again, but returned with a sorrowful face, saying, "it is not there!" "Oh," said she, in agony, "it must be there; I have the assurance it is there! Do look again." The angel was moved to tears by her entreaties, and again left her to renew his search. After a long absence he came back, his face radiant with joy, and exclaimed, "We have found it, but it was so clouded with tobacco smoke that we could hardly see it!" The woman upon waking, immediately threw her pipe away, and never indulged in smoking again.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional From Morris Island.

Bombardment of Fort Moultrie.

Its Speedy Reduction Probable.

NEW YORK, September 12.—We have received additional particulars by the Arago of the bombardment of Fort Moultrie, by Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren. The firing had continued all day Tuesday the 8th and up to six o'clock Wednesday the 9th with great fury, and the injuries done to Fort Moultrie was of a character to indicate that the reduction of the Fort would be effected with comparative ease. The bombardment which began Tuesday at daylight was kept up during the day. Though facts are not positively known, there is no doubt in the minds of persons who witnessed the explosion of the magazine, that even if it was not the main one of the fort, the havoc inside was such as to materially lessen its capacity for resistance. The firing ceased on Tuesday night except from the rebel batteries. On Wednesday morning the fight was resumed, two or three of Gen. Gilmore's batteries which were in range of Moultrie, assisted in cannonading but only a part of the monitor fleet renewed the conflict.

The Ironsides which has performed great service throughout, steamed toward Moultrie, and was firing rapidly when the Arago left. The injuries to the walls of the fort were important; observations were made late in the afternoon of Wednesday by passengers of the Arago, who were on Morris Island, and it could be seen through the hazy atmosphere that the parapet walls were broken and two of the guns dismounted. This fort, it was fully shown, would bear only a small amount of cannonadling compared with Sumter. The reduction will immediately follow, and the planting of batteries at Cummings Point, a work which will soon be accomplished.

The firing from all the rebel forts and batteries which were in range of Morris Island upon our forces there, and which began on the morning after the evacuation by Beauregard, has since been severe and continuous. Our forces do not occupy in force the captured rebel forts.

It is represented that the rebel works will be of little use to General Gilmore in his after operations. He can use the ground, which he is already doing, in spite of the fire, and when the new batteries in progress are completed, scarcely a position in the harbor but will be commanded by his guns, while Charleston will be within easy shelling distance. The immediate fall of the city is not however expected. A novel mode of removing obstructions has been adopted by General Gilmore, namely, the employment of rebel prisoners in this duty. It is justly supposed that the rebels knew quite as well if not better how to handle their own infernal machines than do the union men, and their risks may possibly be less. Our soldiers and sailors are enthusiastically in favor of the new arrangement.

Southern News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 12.—A flag of truce was received from City Point this evening, the Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th inst., says the office, type and presses of the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, edited by Wm. Holden, has been destroyed by a party of Georgia soldiers. Mr. Holden was in Petersburg at the time. In return for this outrage the citizens and friends of the *Standard* destroyed the office of the *State Journal*. Gov. Vance reached the spot after the work of destruction was entirely completed, and begged the crowd to desist, rebuking them for the act, and telling them that no such example had been set in Lincoln's dominions.

The *Enquirer* has also the following:

TO GEN. COOPER.—Last night 30 of the launches of the fleet attacked Fort Sumter. Preparations had been made for the event at a concerted signal. All the batterie bearing on Fort Sumter, assisted by 1 gun boat and a ram were thrown open. The enemy was repulsed, leaving in our hands 113 prisoners, including 13 officers, 4 boats and three colors. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, September 9.—The enemy is silent to-day. Gen. Beauregard refuses to have any communication with the Yankee flag of truce until an explanation is given of their firing on our flag of truce.

We took the original flag of Fort Sumter which Major Anderson was compelled to lower and which Dahlgren had hoped to replace.

CHARLESTON, September 10.—There was no firing last night except from our batteries, the enemy is working hard on Morris Island, all is quiet this morning.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Our cavalry fronts the enemy near Athens. There is nothing from Chatanooga to-day. Extensive preparatioas now being made by the Yankees to send an expedition against Magruder and Taylor in Louisiana.

The following naval officers were captured on the walls of Fort Sumter: Lieut. E. P. Williams, Lieut. T. W. Preton, Lieut. G. C. Reamy, Lieut. D. L. Meade, Lieut. Bradford and Ensign B. H. Potter, the latter was wounded. The Massachusetts leaves immediately for Philadelphia.

From Morris Island.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A Morris Island letter of the 5th, to the *Herald*, gives an account of the recent boat expedition against Sumter. The flotilla consisted of between twenty and thirty boats manned by over one hundred sailors under Lieut Commander Williams, of the Wissahickon, and one hundred mariners under Capt. McAuley. The entire force was commanded by Commander Stevens, of the monitor Patapsco. The boats were towed within a short distance of the fortress, whence they advanced. Three boats, under Commander Williams, Lieutenant Remey and ensign Porter landed and the parties attempted to run up the ruins to the parapet. They were fired upon by musketry and hand grenades thrown upon them. The slope was so sharp that they were unable to reach the parapet. A signal was given from the forts and in an instant all the rebel batteries opened on the fort and shelled it terrifically. Three boats were smashed, and all who landed were killed or captured. Lieut. Bradford, of the marines, mortally wounded and captured. Commander Williams, Lt. Preston, Lieut. Brower, Lieut. Bunce, Dr. Wheeler and Ensign Alden. Ensign Porter was also captured. Forty or fifty sailors and marines were killed and wounded, and the entire list of casualties will number eighty. The remainder of the command retired in safety. A flag of truce states that our captured officers and men were in Sumter, and well treated.

The *Herald's* letter states it has been discovered that the old iron-clad battery at Cummings Point forms the cover of the magazine of Fort Gregg. It affords a good cover to our men, and has already sustained a heavy fire of the rebel batteries without the least damage.

The same correspondent highly eulogises the Ironsides, whose broadsides against Moultrie he had never seen equalled in rapidity and effect. She was uninjured, though struck about two hundred times.

The *Times'* correspondent with the army of the Potomac writes on the 10th that it is believed that one corps of Lee's army, or about one third of the army under Longstreet, is moving to Richmond, there to be transferred, two divisions to the Southwest and one to Charleston. Hood's division left Fredericksburg on Tuesday last, for Richmond, and thence for Charleston. This seems to indicate that the rebels in Virginia will remain entirely on the defensive for the coming campaign, which every one here counts upon before winter.

The Washita River Expedition.

CAIRO, September 11.—The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 9th, announces the arrival of the steamer Groesbeck from Vicksburg. The Washita River expedition, consisting of the greater part of Gen. Logan's old brigade, a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery, had returned from a thorough reconnoisance through the northern portion of Louisiana lying adjacent to the Washita River. No organized force of the enemy was found. A detour was made to the northeast, in the direction of the village of Eldorado, Ark. A large number of Confederate soldiers came voluntarily into our lines and surrendered. About twenty-five of these came up on the Groesback. They report matters in the Department as looking quite gloomy. The old conscription laws are totally inadednate. Kirby Smith, commanding in West Mississippi, has called on all the old men to rally to his assistance, promising that their services will not be needed more than sixty days, as by that time the fate of the West will be decided. The wreck of the Courier, burned by the guerrillas, prevent her being raised.

The Union Majority in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—Work on the San Francisco harbor defences was commenced yesterday by a large number of laborers, promising a speedy completion of very formidable fortifications.

Complete returns make the majority for the Union State ticket a little below 20,000.

Washington City Items.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Washington specials state that Mrs. Leech, wife of the Superintendent of the Tredegar Iron Works, has arrived from Richmond.

The evacuation of East Tennessee by the Confederate forces caused the greatest surprise and gloom at Richmond, as all were anticipating a battle there instead of the peaceable occupation by the Union forces.

Troops from Lee's army had been arriving quite freely. Their destination was unknown.

There was a general belief that Charleston would be captured.

It is rumored that Secretary Chase will celebrate the capture of Charleston by the resumption of specie payment at the U. S. Treasury. The receipts of gold are said to be enormous, and it is believed that if specie payments were resumed the demand for gold would cease, while the actual cost of the war would be reduced one million dollars per week. The authority for this statement is not very reliable.

The following was received at Head-quarters of the army to-day:—

ST. LOUIS, September 12.—*To Maj. Gen. Halleck*: Col. Cloud routed the enemy near Fort Smith, on the 1st inst, and now holds that place. Western Arkansas and the Indian country are now in our possession. J. L. SCHOFIELD.

Capture of Blockade Runners.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—A private note received here to-day from off Charleston says:—About three hundred and fifty men composed the recent expedition to Fort Sumter and only a portion of the forces landed, some of the boats having grounded on the shoals. But for this there would probably have been a different result.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture on the 22d ult., in latitude 26.20, long. 96.30, by the steamer Cayuga, of the schooner Wave which had run the blockade at San Luis pass, near Galveston, bound to Vera Cruz. She had the Swiss confederation flag flying, and is owned by D. C. Kuhu, Consul of Switzerland, at Galveston. Her cargo consists of 80 bales cotton.

The Cayuga also captured the schooner J. T. Davis, off the Rio Grande, having run out of the same port. She had no colors, papers or log book. Her cargo consists of 97 bales of cotton. Both vessels were sent to New Orleans for adjudication.

Capt. Rhind arrived to-day with dispatches to the Navy Department, from Admiral Dahlgren. It is understood they are generally of a business character.

Additional Foreign News.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The following is the continuation of the news by the City of Manchester, which arrived off Cape Race yesterday evening, having left Liverpool on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d:

The London Morning *Herald* understands that at a French Cabinet council the expediency of recognizing was discussed, but no decision was arrived at.

The Polish question is rumored without change.

The Paris *Payes* positively denies that the American government has delivered any protest to the French government or made any verbal complaint against the proceedings of the French in Mexico, and strives to prove that the Washington government has no right to make such a protest.

The Bourse was firmer and closed on the 22d inst., at 68f. 98.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—*London*, Sept. 3d, a. m. Consols for money 93¼@93¾.

No Draft in Indiana.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—There will be no draft in Indiana under the present roll. She has furnished 93,895 three years troops. Her quota, under the call of the Government was 62,932, making an excess in favor of the State of 28,501. The number enrolled in the first class, under the present draft, is 134,163. One fifth of tbe number is the quota called for by the Government, namely, 26,832, which is 1,660 less than the number furnished by the State of three years men in 1861 and 1862. Governor Morton to-day accomplished the object of his visit to Washington. The settlement of the question is above stated.

Latest From the Potomac Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Information from the army of the Potomac shows that we still guard the fords between Falmouth and Rappahannock Station. Rebel pickets still continue at this point in front of ours, and occasionally converse with them, but they profess to know little or nothing of Gen. Lee and the disposition of his force. A note from the Upper Potomac states that the guerrilla White was recently near Purcellsville, Loudon county, Va., and that Moseby's forces continue mounted near the river.

From Gen. Sibley's Command.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 12—The steamer Shreveport arrived from Upper Missouri last night. She left General Sibley's command, August 24th. He was then marching to a point, eighty miles above where about six thousand Siouxs were encamped with the intention of capturing or destroying them. Indians very hostile all the way down to Fort Pierra, near the mouth of Yellow Stone. The crew and Indians had three heavy fights, in which three of the former and forty of the latter were killed. Nearly every place where the boat attempted to wood they found Indians prepared to attack them. On several occasions the crew were compelled to cut cable and let the boat float into the stream. The party of men who started down on flat boats from Milk River is supposed to have been killed by Indians.

CHATTANOOGA, September 12.—No details of General Negley's engagement at Dug Gap, have come in. From all that we can learn the casualties are light. Negley retired three miles to the foot of Lookout Mountain. Baird's division was also engaged at Dug Gap, four mile north of New Lafayette, where the main column of Bragg's army was at the time of the engagement. Large numbers of deserters come into our lines daily. Three hundred of the Nineteenth Tennessee came in in a body. At least one thousand deserters have arrived here since the evacuation, and large numbers are said to be on the Missionary Ridge. Crittenden is reported to have occupied Lafayette to-day and the army is again concentrated.

Assistant Secretary Dana has arrived.

From the Army of the Potomac--Culpepper Occupied

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 13.—General Pleasanton reached a position to-day about three miles beyond Culpepper after considerable skirmishing with the enemy. We captured three guns and about forty prisoners. The Second army corps now occupies Culpepper.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 30.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of yesterday has been received, with Charleston dates of September 11th, which say: Last night we kept up a steady fire against Morris Island. The enemy did not fire a gun. The monitors and ironsides are apparently receiving ammunition. The enemy has mounted two heavy guns at battery Gregg, on Cumming's Point, bearing on Sullivan's Island.

Sale of Five-Twenty Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The sales of Five-Twenty Bonds on Saturday, amounted to $267,000. Deliveries of the bonds are made to August 18th. The Tresury Department has completed arrangements for a more prompt delivery of the bonds.

The Election in Maine To-Day.

BELFAST, Maine, September 12.—Great excitement prevails here in anticipation of the State election on Monday. Hon. B. Bradbury, the democratic candidate for Governor, is addressing a large meeting this evening at City Hall. Ex-Governor Crosby is also speaking at a republican meeting.

The Provost Marshal General at Washington thinks that the draft will bring in one hundred thousand men.

The Providence *Bulletin* learns that leather bonnets, trimmed with flowers of the same material, will appear in market in a week or two.

It is again stated by some of the Administration papers that as soon as the accounts of the present draft are settled up there is to be another.

Charlotte Cushman is in Boston. She refuses all tempting offers of the managers, but has consented to appear at the Boston Theatre one night only, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

Forrest draws better now in New York than he ever did. The *Times'* dramatic critic pronounces his style to be mellowed with years, and declares that his acting is finer than it was in his palmiest days.

GEN. GREEN CLAY SMITH.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* understands that this officer has received authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of heavy artillery and a regiment of infantry. He will commence recruiting in Covington immediately.

A Cape May letter-writer states that Venus no longer rises from the ocean, but she flirts upon its shores.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THE loan market here was very quiet on Saturday. Business was confined to few transactions. Holdlers generally will not let their money out short of 8 per cent., whilst borrowers, in view of the great abundance in the money market, feel that loans ought to be had at much lower rates.

Gold in New York on Saturday was unsettled, and sold at the last board for 129—the favorable news from Charleston and Chattanooga having a depressing effect on the market. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:

"The fact of the matter is, operators, both for a rise or fall seem to have few or no decided opinions as to the future. The abundance of money and low rates of interest make the carrying of stocks at the present time very easy; but aside from this they go in "to take the chances," and trust to luck as to what each day may bring forth."

The earnings of the leading railroads for the first week in September exhibit an unprecedented increase over any previous year for the same length of time. The moving of the products of the heavy crops, has, in a great measure contributed to this prosperity in the business of the various railroads.

The Louisville *Journal* quotes the notes of the three old banks of Tennessee at 25@30 ₱ cent. discount, and other Southern money at 60@65c. discount.

When will another revulsion come? is a question briefly but pertinently discussed by John Thompson:

The war being about over, what's to be the future, in a currency and financial point of view?

The common remark is that when the country is at peace again, a revulsion and a collapse will befall the country, and a great contraction of currency, and a great fall in prices must take place. This idea is drawn from former precedent, all of which go to prove that great expansions of paper money and credits are followed by revulsions and contractions, involving a decline in values.

We have no precedents to guide us in this expansion. The paper money and time credits that are so thick amongst us are Government's issues. Individual and corporate issues are limited. All precedents go to show that individuals and corporations can press, demand, and enforce payments; in this is the element of a revulsion, and it is sure to work a contraction. On the other hand, the Government payment cannot be pressed, nor enforced.

It is quite evident then, in this reasoning, that there will be several years of further prosperity and even further expansion, between the establishment of a peace and the revulsion so confidently predicted.

Our theory is, that peace will be followed by great business activity and that it will require three or four years to pile up an individual and joint stock liability of a dangerous am

The Daily Commercial.

"Not Morally Right."

The London *Times* has come to the conclusion that it is "not morally right" for iron-clad frigates to be built, armed, manned and provided in every respect, in British ports, to steam out and make war upon a power with which England is professedly at peace. This opinion, we may be sure, is not given because the morals of the matter trouble the *Times*, a paper which has no soul and is not afflicted with a conscience, but the precedent would be a bad one for England. Suppose the rebel iron-clads now, as all the world knows, made ready in England, sail out and commence the work of destruction, attacking not only our merchant vessels, but competent to cope successfully with our men-of-war. Then suppose England to find herself some time engaged in a war with France or Russia, or any other power that would take rank as a belligerent. It is a perfectly plain case that American ship-yards would resound with the preparation of vessels to sail under the flag of England's enemies. It would be our right as neutrals, under Btitish precedents that could not be denied to build and fit out ships of war, and send them forth to burn British ships. Suppose there should be a revolt in Ireland, and the insurgents were enabled in some parts of that island to maintain the forms of a Government, it would be our privilege to recognize the Irish insurgents as belligerents, and send out a swarm of privateers, before which the commerce of England would disappear. It is high time these things were under consideration in England. The "moral" convictions of the *Times* may assist Her Majesty's subjects to come to a conclusion in the matter, that will aid in preserving the peace.

THE CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.—Central Park contains 843 acres, which cost nearly $4,500 an acre, or a total of $3,788,-571. The improvements to January 1st, 1863, cost $3,583,674, or a total cost of $7,372,-425. The assessed value of the three wards surrounding the Park, were, in 1856, before it was commenced, $26,000,000, and it is now estimated at $50,000,000. The average daily force employed on the Park during its preparation was 3,060, and on some days 3,600 workmen were engaged. The new reservoir covers one hundred and six acres, is about thirty feet deep, holds a thousand million gallons of water, and cost a million and a half of dollars. Around its rim is a walk for pedestrians; outside of that is a bridle path, and beyond that again is a beautiful carriage drive. Five miles of bridle path have been completed; eight miles of carriage road; eighteen miles of foot-path. The Park is half a mile broad by nearly three miles long.

"Why," asked a genial bachelor, at the breakfast table, the other morning, "will the pretty girls refuse to wear the new leather bonnets which it is said will soon be in the market?" There was no answer; so after blushing at finding himself the object of so much attention, he replied: "Because they are unwilling to HIDE their faces."

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BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT,

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ROBERT BELL,	JOSEPH LOVE,
JOHN M'DEVITT,	D. A. STEWART,
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The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

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A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNEY,

Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss:*

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER,

sep7:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, after subjecting it to the severest tests known to the trade, are fully persuaded that there is no Family Washing Soap in the United States, for so little money, having at once so many good qualities, (and so few discounts.)

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by DRS. BROWN & ALEXANDER, of Washington, D. C., sole possessors of the important secret process of embalming and petrifying the human body, is prepared to receive all orders or

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which will be performed with promptness. Those having friends who have died from disease or in battle, and are desirous of possessing the body without detriment to the health of those around, can procure their bodies by calling upon Mr. DEVORE, who has made such arrangements with Dr. Brown & Alexander that the body is procured, embalmed by them and shipped immediately to this place.

Mr. D. is also prepared to embalm bodies in this city or neighborhood. se7

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THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION,

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA

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WILL BE HELD AT

NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2d, 1863.

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The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 acres of ground, with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with a large amount of shedding. The track is to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State. The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to about $7,000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1,000, five of which are $30 each, nineteen from $25 to $15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, 1st prmium, $40; 2d premium, $25.

Horses for all grades the premiums exceed $1,350. The highest, $100; 22 between $20 and $30, and others ranging from $15, $10 and $5.

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Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral Tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wines will be exhibited in this Department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition to and from Exhibition freight free, requiring the forward freight to be prepaid, which will be repaid shippers when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading railroads.

Entries can be made at the office, in Norristown, after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, Sept 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1 00, with four coupon tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.

SINGLE ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.

☞ A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.

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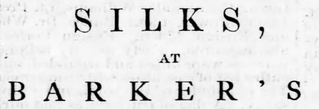

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By J. DIAMOND, practical optician and manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the sight. The lenses are imported direct from Russia, which can be seen at my office. Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous spectacle vender in this city who aspires to the name of optician, the Russian Pebble Spectacles are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other spectacles, and then call and examine the Russian Pebble. For sale only by

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just what they need for

REPLENISHING THEIR STOCK,

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J. M. BURCHFIELD,

Northeast corner of FOURTH and MARKET streets, has opened his second supply of

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FLANNELS,

BLANKETS and

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NEW GOODS receiving every few days during the season. se8

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No. 114 FIFTH street, Pittsburgh. [se8:1y

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ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT.

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ANDREW HUMBERT,

ALDERMAN

AND

POLICE MAGISTRATE,

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HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empiries and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipopes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTRS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD WORD throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:*—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are reccommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,

W. B. LEE,

Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:* It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment, but required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard, family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,

JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP, Near Alexander, Va., May 24, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs:* Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half